

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace

Multiple Choice Questions

1. An expression for how much data can be sent through a communications channel in a given amount of time is referred to as _____.
A. connectivity
B. dial-up
C. bandwidth
D. download

2. Generally, a very high-speed Internet connection is referred to as _____.
A. broadband
B. dial-up
C. bandwidth
D. upload

3. The wired or wireless means of connecting a computer to the Internet is called a _____.
A. broadband
B. physical connection
C. dial-up
D. bandwidth

4. Bps stands for _____.
A. bytes per second
B. bits per second
C. bandwidth per second
D. broadband per second

5. Megabits per second are _____.
A. 1 million bits per second
B. 10,000 bits per second
C. 1,000 bits per second
D. 100 bits per second

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6. Gigabits per second are _____.
- A. 1 hundred bits per second
 - B. 1 thousand bits per second
 - C. 1 million bits per second
 - D. 1 billion bits per second
7. The transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer is referred to as _____.
- A. upload
 - B. download
 - C. broadband
 - D. bandwidth
8. The transmission of data from a local computer to a remote computer is called _____.
- A. upload
 - B. download
 - C. broadband
 - D. bandwidth
9. Which of the following is NOT an example of a download?
- A. Putting pictures from the Internet on your hard drive.
 - B. Storing a map for your vacation from the Internet on your hard drive.
 - C. Saving a presentation to a CD.
 - D. Saving a program from an Internet site to your hard drive.
10. Which of the following is NOT an example of an upload?
- A. Sending a photograph as an email attachment.
 - B. Saving your favorite music videos from a music website to your hard drive.
 - C. Sending a spreadsheet as an email attachment.
 - D. Submitting a term paper to an instructor online.

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11. The Internet connection that uses regular phone lines to transmit data in megabits per second is _____.

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

12. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of DSL?

- A. fast download
- B. connection always on
- C. consistent transmission rate
- D. universal availability

13. Which traditional trunk line carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps?

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

14. What connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection?

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

15. The method of going online that requires the user to be no more than about 3 miles from a phone company central switching office is _____.

- A. dial-up modem
- B. DSL
- C. T1 line
- D. satellite

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16. The line most commonly used by corporate, government, and academic sites is _____.

- A. DSL
- B. T1 line
- C. satellite
- D. ISDN

17. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a T1 line?

- A. affordability
- B. high-speed transmission
- C. 24 separate circuits
- D. supports many users

18. A space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from earth-based stations is called a _____.

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

19. ISP stands for _____.

- A. Internet select provider
- B. Internet service provider
- C. Internet serial provider
- D. Internet service pusher

20. A point of public access to a Wi-Fi network is called a(n) _____.

- A. cable connection
- B. Internet Exchange Point
- C. hotspot
- D. POP

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21. Using a user name and password, the ISP will allow the user to connect, or to _____, to the Internet.
- A. log on
 - B. download
 - C. upload
 - D. switch
22. A secret word or string of characters that allows you to log on to a remote computer is called a _____.
- A. password
 - B. website
 - C. URL
 - D. UserID
23. Software that enables users to find and access the various parts of the web is called a _____.
- A. home page
 - B. website
 - C. browser
 - D. web page
24. A computer with a domain name is called a _____.
- A. web page
 - B. website
 - C. home
 - D. web portal
25. The .gov, .com, .net, and .edu extensions are examples of _____.
- A. emoticons
 - B. FAQs
 - C. top-level domains
 - D. URLs

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26. A set of communications rules for exchanging information is called a(n) _____.
A. web browser
B. HTML
C. URL
D. protocol
27. The communications rules or protocols that allow browsers to connect with web servers are _____.
A. HTTP
B. HTML
C. Java
D. URL
28. The set of special instructions that are used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to other multimedia documents are called _____.
A. HTML
B. hypertext
C. multimedia
D. web portal
29. Connections to other documents or web pages that contain related information are called _____ links.
A. web portal
B. multimedia
C. URL
D. hypertext
30. A specific web address for specific information is called a _____.
A. home page
B. web page
C. URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
D. web portal

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31. The first page seen at a website is called the _____.
A. community page
B. home page
C. browser
D. protocol
32. Little circles located in front of various options, which can be selected with the mouse, are called _____.
A. hyperlinks
B. radio buttons
C. text boxes
D. web portals
33. An independently controllable section of a web page is called a _____.
A. hyperlink
B. web site
C. frame
D. window
34. Websites that group together in one convenient location popular features such as online shopping malls, email support, community forums, current news and weather are called _____.
A. home pages
B. browsers
C. search engines
D. web portals
35. The subject word (or words) of the topic you wish to find while using a search engine is called the _____.
A. directory
B. URL
C. keyword
D. web portal

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36. Which of these provides lists of several websites classified by topic?
- A. web portal
 - B. subject directory
 - C. metasearch engine
 - D. browser
37. Which of these can be used to locate information on the web by asking questions or using keywords?
- A. search engines
 - B. home pages
 - C. community pages
 - D. URLs
38. A search engine that allows you to search several search engines simultaneously is called a _____.
- A. megasearch engine
 - B. hypersearch engine
 - C. metasearch engine
 - D. none of these
39. If you were emailing a term paper and wanted to maintain its formatting, it would be sent as a(n) _____.
- A. URL
 - B. instant message
 - C. listserv message
 - D. attachment
40. Any user on a given email system can send a message and have it pop up instantly on the screen of anyone else logged onto that system using _____.
- A. attachments
 - B. instant messaging
 - C. list-serves
 - D. spam

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41. A method whereby one can connect to a remote computer and transfer files to his or her own microcomputer's hard disk via TCP/IP over the Internet is called _____.

- A. URL
- B. FTP
- C. ARAP
- D. SLIP

42. Which of the following is an FTP client program?

- A. Cute
- B. Put
- C. Grab
- D. FTP net

43. To access a newsgroup, a(n) _____ program is needed.

- A. browser
- B. applet
- C. newsreader
- D. chat

44. An automatic email mailing list of people who regularly participate in discussion topics is called _____.

- A. attachments
- B. instant messaging
- C. listserv
- D. spam

45. Which of the following is NOT an example of good netiquette?

- A. Consult the frequently asked questions (FAQs).
- B. Don't SHOUT.
- C. Don't send large file attachments, unless requested.
- D. When replying, send the entire original message for reference.

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46. Which of the following is NOT an example of flaming?

- A. a lie
- B. an ethnic joke
- C. profanity
- D. a sexist comment

47. A program that adds a specific feature to a browser, allowing it to play or view certain files, is a _____.

- A. script
- B. plug-in
- C. tag
- D. cookie

48. Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers are called _____.

- A. cookies
- B. applets
- C. active X
- D. hypertext

49. The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called a(n) _____.

- A. animation
- B. hyperlink
- C. script
- D. applet

50. The technology in which software automatically downloads information to your computer is called _____.

- A. pull technology
- B. download
- C. push technology
- D. upload

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51. The technology in which customized text, audio, and video are sent automatically to the user on a regular basis is called _____.

- A. webcasting
- B. broadcasting
- C. surfing
- D. attaching

52. Web logs made by various users that are accessible to others are called _____.

- A. real-time chat
- B. blogs
- C. telnet
- D. applets

53. RSS newsreaders are also known as _____.

- A. attachments
- B. aggregators
- C. podcasters
- D. webcasts

54. Which of the following is a person-to-person auction site?

- A. www.acponline.org
- B. www.ebay.com
- C. www.onSale.com
- D. www.thirdage.com

55. Trading, banking, and e-money can be classified as _____.

- A. online finance
- B. online job-hunting
- C. online matchmaking
- D. online auctioning

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56. In terms of privacy, email is like _____.
A. a sealed letter
B. an insured package
C. a postcard
D. a notarized document
57. _____ is an example of "thoughtcasting," or "microblogging."
A. Spam
B. Spoofing
C. Twitter
D. Flickr
58. An uninvited email solicitation to buy something is an example of _____.
A. flaming
B. spam
C. netiquette
D. list-serve
59. Forging of an email sender name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the actual source is called _____.
A. spoofing
B. phishing
C. pharming
D. spyware
60. Adware is also called _____.
A. cookies
B. spam
C. pop-up generators
D. aggregator

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61. One type of spyware is _____.
A. browser hijackers
B. search hijackers
C. key loggers
D. All of these

True / False Questions

62. Bandwidth is an expression of how much data can be sent through a communications channel in a given amount of time.

True False

63. The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a physical connection.

True False

64. Bps stands for bandwidth per second.

True False

65. One kilobit per second is the same as 1 million bits per second.

True False

66. Kilobits per second are faster than megabits per second.

True False

67. Mps stands for megabits per second.

True False

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68. The term "gigabit" refers to 1 billion bits per second.

True False

69. Upload is the transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer.

True False

70. Downloading is the transmission of data from a local computer to a remote computer.

True False

71. The transmission of the latest pinball game off a subscriber network to a home computer is an example of an upload.

True False

72. The transmission of credit information to order something online is an example of an upload.

True False

73. Digital subscriber line (DSL) uses satellite technology to transmit data in megabits per second.

True False

74. The primary advantage of DSL is that it is always on and its transmission rate is consistent.

True False

75. A T1 line is essentially a traditional trunk line that carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps.

True False

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76. A cable modem connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection.

True False

77. A cable modem is an example of a physical connection to the Internet.

True False

78. Cable modem lines are shared with other cable users in a particular area and can be slower during peak use periods.

True False

79. You can have a cable modem Internet connection even if there is no cable television available in your area.

True False

80. The primary advantage of a T1 line is its affordability.

True False

81. A DSL line can be installed anywhere as long as the user has a telephone line.

True False

82. A communications satellite, a space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from earth-based stations, can be used to retrieve information from the Internet.

True False

83. ISP stands for Internet service provider.

True False

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84. Wi-Fi refers to a group of 802.11 standards established by the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers).

True False

85. An Internet service provider (ISP) provides users with access to the Internet.

True False

86. ISPs provide each user with a point of presence as a local access point to the Internet.

True False

87. Every computer connected to the Internet has the same IP address.

True False

88. ICANN runs the Internet.

True False

89. A browser is a document on the World Wide Web that can include text, pictures, sound, and video.

True False

90. The URL is the website's unique address.

True False

91. A website is the location of a web domain name in a computer (server) somewhere on the Internet.

True False

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92. A URL is a string of characters that points to a specific piece of information on the web.

True False

93. HyperText Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, refers to the communications rules that allow browsers to connect with web servers.

True False

94. A domain is simply a location on the Internet.

True False

95. HTML is the set of special instructions that are used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to other documents.

True False

96. The first page seen at a website is called the community page.

True False

97. Radio buttons are little circles located in front of various options; selecting an option with the mouse places a dot in the corresponding circle.

True False

98. Scroll arrows, small up/down and left/right arrows, can be used to move the screen to see the rest of the web page.

True False

99. A frame is an independently controllable section of a web page.

True False

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100. A portal is software that enables users to view web pages and to jump from one page to another.

True False

101. Search engines are websites that group together in one convenient location popular features such as search tools, email, electronic commerce, and discussion groups.

True False

102. A subject directory allows you to search for information by selecting lists of categories or topics.

True False

103. Search engines are programs that enable you to ask questions or use keywords to help locate information on the web.

True False

104. A metasearch engine is an individual search engine.

True False

105. Email can be sent via a particular email program, such as Microsoft Outlook, or via a browser and a website, such as through Hotmail and Gmail.

True False

106. Some commonly used top-level domains are .net, .com, .gov, and .edu.

True False

107. Many viruses can ride along on email attachments.

True False

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108. Instant messaging can be used to post advertisements on computer screens.

True False

109. With instant messaging, any user on a given email system can send a message and have it pop up instantly on the screen of anyone else logged onto that system.

True False

110. FTP is used to transmit only small files.

True False

111. A listserv is an automatic mailing list server that sends email to subscribers who regularly participate in discussion topics.

True False

112. Guides to appropriate online behavior are called netiquette.

True False

113. Most online groups post frequently asked questions (FAQs) that explain expected norms of online behavior for a particular group.

True False

114. Use of all-capital letters on the Internet is considered appropriate online behavior.

True False

115. Flaming refers to unsolicited email in the form of advertising or chain letters.

True False

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116. Internet telephony is the method of using the Internet to make a phone call, either one-to-one or for audio conferencing.

True False

117. Applets are small programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers to support multimedia.

True False

118. Applets are written in Java, a complex programming language that enables programmers to create animated and interactive web pages.

True False

119. Streaming video is the rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion, such as in a cartoon.

True False

120. Streaming audio allows you to listen to a file while the data is still being downloaded to your computer.

True False

121. Pull technology automatically downloads information to your computer.

True False

122. Webcasting sends customized text, video, and audio to your computer automatically on a regular basis.

True False

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123. RSS newsreaders and RSS aggregators are the same thing.

True False

124. "Web 2.0" refers to a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web.

True False

125. Twitter is a social-networking website.

True False

126. Spam consists of little text files left on your hard disk by some websites you visit.

True False

127. Spamming is writing an online message that uses derogatory, obscene, or inappropriate language.

True False

128. In pharming, thieves implant malicious software on a victim's computer that redirects the user to an impostor web page even when the individual types the correct address into his or her browser.

True False

Fill in the Blank Questions

129. The type of data transmission that allows only one signal at a time is called _____ transmission.

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130. When several signals can be transmitted at once, it is called _____ transmission.

131. The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a(n) _____ connection.

132. Data is transmitted in characters or collections of _____.

133. The speed of a modem that is 56,000 bps can be expressed as _____ Kbps.

134. One Gbps is approximately 1 _____ bits per second.

135. A device that sends and receives data over telephone lines to and from computers is called a(n) _____.

136. Downloading is the transmission of data from a(n) _____ computer to one's own computer.

137. Transmitting data from a local PC to a website being constructed by a user can be called a(n) _____.

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138. A modem that uses telephone lines to transmit data at 56 Kbps is a(n) _____ connection.

139. The device that connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection is called a(n) _____.

140. A space station that transmits radio waves from earth-based stations is called a _____.

141. The radio waves transmitted from a communications satellite are called _____.

142. Communications satellites transmit data to you at a rate of 1-5 _____.

143. 3G and 4G wireless technology does not need Wi-Fi access points because it uses the existing _____ system.

144. The Internet service provider's (ISP's) local access point for a particular area is its _____.

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145. To avoid making their customers pay long-distance phone charges to connect, ISPs provide each customer with a _____.

146. ISPs that don't run their own backbones connect to an Internet backbone through a(n) _____.

147. The Internet's high-speed, high-capacity communication lines are its _____.

148. When two modems connect to each other at a single ISP location, the process is called _____.

149. A set of rules that computers must follow to transmit data electronically is called a(n) _____.

150. The protocol that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is called _____.

151. To send data over the Internet, TCP/IP breaks data into smaller blocks called _____.

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152. The _____ part in TCP/IP is used to send data packets across the Internet to their final destination.

153. In TCP/IP, the _____ part is used to reassemble the packets in the correct order.

154. Every computer on the Internet has a(n) _____ address.

155. An IP address consists of four sets of numbers between _____ and _____.

156. An IP address consists of four sets of numbers separated by _____.

157. Each time a user connects to an ISP, the ISP assigns the computer a new IP address for that session; the new address is called a(n) _____ address.

158. The group established to regulate Internet domain names is _____.

159. The _____ is the organizational home for groups responsible for Internet infrastructure standards.

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160. Information available on the Internet can be accessed using software called a(n) _____.

161. A computer with a domain name is called a _____.

162. A website's unique address is a(n) _____.

163. A string of characters that points to a specific piece of information anywhere on the web is called a(n) _____.

164. A server location on the Internet is called a _____.

165. The domain abbreviation for a military organization website is _____.

166. The domain abbreviation for an educational or research institution website is _____.

167. An Internet network resources website would typically have the _____ domain abbreviation.

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168. A .gov domain abbreviation indicates that the website is a _____ site.

169. Documents scattered across many Internet sites are directly linked with _____.

170. Sets of instructions that are used in HTML to specify document structure and formatting are called _____.

171. The welcome page that identifies the website and contains links to other pages at the site is called a _____.

172. Little circles located in front of various options are called _____; options can be selected with mouse clicks.

173. An independently controllable section of a web page is called a _____.

174. The subject word (or words) of the topic one wishes to search for on the web is called a _____.

175. A(n) _____ is a "gateway" website-a major starting point-for users when they connect to the web.

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176. The software used to search for a topic with the help of a keyword provided by the user is called a _____.

177. A(n) _____ helps you to find items stored on your personal computer's hard disk.

178. Incoming mail is usually stored on an ISP's server, called a _____.

179. Outgoing mail is sent to a _____ server.

180. In an email address, the first section, called the _____, identifies who is at the address.

181. The user name and the domain name in an email address are linked by the _____ character.

182. Instant organizers that sort mail on the basis of the name of the sender, and put particular emails into one folder, are called _____.

183. You can _____ files (documents, photos, etc.) that aren't very large to emails and send them to friends.

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184. With _____, any user on a given mail system can send a message and have it pop up instantly on anyone's screen who is logged on to the system.

185. Viruses ("malware") can ride along on emails in _____.

186. FTP files can be downloaded using either a web browser or a special _____ program.

187. A worldwide public network of newsgroups servers that can be accessed through the Internet is called _____.

188. A program included with most browsers that allows access to newsgroups is called a _____.

189. An automatic mailing list server that sends email to subscribers who regularly participate in discussion topics is called _____.

190. Appropriate online behavior can also be called _____.

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191. Writing online messages that uses derogatory, obscene, or inappropriate language is called _____.

192. Keyboard-produced pictorial representations of expressions are called _____.

193. Use of all-capital letters on the Internet is called _____.

194. Using the net to make phone calls, either one to one or for audioconferencing, is called _____.

195. Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers are called _____.

196. Applets are written in a programming language called _____.

197. The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called _____.

198. The process of transferring data in a continuous flow such that the file can be viewed even before the end of the file is sent is called _____.

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199. The technology that causes software to automatically download information to a computer is called _____.

200. "Blog" is short for _____.

201. Conducting business activities online is called _____.

202. The electronic sales or exchange of goods and services directly between companies, cutting out intermediaries is called _____ commerce.

203. Unsolicited email, or junk mail, is called _____.

204. Facebook and MySpace are _____ websites.

205. Youtube and Flickr are _____ websites.

206. _____ is the forgery of an email name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the legitimate source.

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207. Little text files left on the hard disk by some websites visited by the user are called _____, these small files help companies keep track of users' data.

208. _____ intercept your legitimate search requests made to real search engines and return results from phony search services designed to send you to sites they run.

209. _____ are a form of online advertising in which, when you visit certain websites, a new window opens to display advertisement.

210. _____ can record each character you type and transmit the information to someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information.

Essay Questions

211. What are the three things needed to gain access to the Internet?

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212. What is the difference between baseband transmission and broadband transmission?

213. What is the difference between download and upload?

214. State the principal disadvantage of using a telephone modem to connect to the Internet?

215. State the advantages and disadvantages of using a digital subscriber line (DSL) service.

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216. List some means of Internet connection.

217. What is a T1 line?

218. What is an Internet service provider (ISP)?

219. Briefly describe a point-of-presence, or POP.

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220. What is an IP (Internet Protocol) address?

221. What is Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)?

222. What is the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)?

223. What is a web portal?

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224. What's the difference between a keyword index type of search engine and a subject directory type of search engine?

225. List the drawbacks of instant messaging (IM).

226. How can a user subscribe to a listserv?

227. List some rules of netiquette.

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228. Define "Web 2.0."

229. How would you distinguish spoofing, phishing, and pharming?

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 54) An expression for how much data can be sent through a communications channel in a given amount of time is referred to as _____.

- A. connectivity
- B. dial-up
- C. bandwidth**
- D. download

Difficulty: Easy

2. (p. 54) Generally, a very high-speed Internet connection is referred to as _____.

- A. broadband**
- B. dial-up
- C. bandwidth
- D. upload

Difficulty: Easy

3. (p. 54) The wired or wireless means of connecting a computer to the Internet is called a _____.

- A. broadband
- B. physical connection**
- C. dial-up
- D. bandwidth

Difficulty: Medium

4. (p. 54) Bps stands for _____.

- A. bytes per second
- B. bits per second**
- C. bandwidth per second
- D. broadband per second

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

5. (p. 54) Megabits per second are _____.

- A.** 1 million bits per second
- B. 10,000 bits per second
- C. 1,000 bits per second
- D. 100 bits per second

Difficulty: Medium

6. (p. 54) Gigabits per second are _____.

- A. 1 hundred bits per second
- B. 1 thousand bits per second
- C. 1 million bits per second
- D.** 1 billion bits per second

Difficulty: Medium

7. (p. 55) The transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer is referred to as _____.

- A. upload
- B.** download
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Difficulty: Easy

8. (p. 55) The transmission of data from a local computer to a remote computer is called _____.

- A.** upload
- B. download
- C. broadband
- D. bandwidth

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

9. (p. 55) Which of the following is NOT an example of a download?

- A. Putting pictures from the Internet on your hard drive.
- B. Storing a map for your vacation from the Internet on your hard drive.
- C.** Saving a presentation to a CD.
- D. Saving a program from an Internet site to your hard drive.

Difficulty: Easy

10. (p. 55) Which of the following is NOT an example of an upload?

- A. Sending a photograph as an email attachment.
- B.** Saving your favorite music videos from a music website to your hard drive.
- C. Sending a spreadsheet as an email attachment.
- D. Submitting a term paper to an instructor online.

Difficulty: Easy

11. (p. 55) The Internet connection that uses regular phone lines to transmit data in megabits per second is _____.

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C.** DSL line
- D. communications satellite

Difficulty: Medium

12. (p. 57) Which of the following is NOT an advantage of DSL?

- A. fast download
- B. connection always on
- C. consistent transmission rate
- D.** universal availability

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

13. (p. 58) Which traditional trunk line carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps?

- A.** T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

Difficulty: Easy

14. (p. 58) What connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection?

- A. T1 line
- B.** cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

Difficulty: Easy

15. (p. 58) The method of going online that requires the user to be no more than about 3 miles from a phone company central switching office is _____.

- A. dial-up modem
- B.** DSL
- C. T1 line
- D. satellite

Difficulty: Medium

16. (p. 58) The line most commonly used by corporate, government, and academic sites is _____.

- A. DSL
- B.** T1 line
- C. satellite
- D. ISDN

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

17. (p. 58) Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a T1 line?

- A.** affordability
- B. high-speed transmission
- C. 24 separate circuits
- D. supports many users

Difficulty: Medium

18. (p. 59) A space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from earth-based stations is called a _____.

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D.** communications satellite

Difficulty: Easy

19. (p. 60) ISP stands for _____.

- A. Internet select provider
- B.** Internet service provider
- C. Internet serial provider
- D. Internet service pusher

Difficulty: Easy

20. (p. 60) A point of public access to a Wi-Fi network is called a(n) _____.

- A. cable connection
- B. Internet Exchange Point
- C.** hotspot
- D. POP

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

21. (p. 63) Using a user name and password, the ISP will allow the user to connect, or to _____, to the Internet.

- A.** log on
- B. download
- C. upload
- D. switch

Difficulty: Easy

22. (p. 63) A secret word or string of characters that allows you to log on to a remote computer is called a _____.

- A.** password
- B. website
- C. URL
- D. UserID

Difficulty: Easy

23. (p. 65) Software that enables users to find and access the various parts of the web is called a _____.

- A. home page
- B. website
- C.** browser
- D. web page

Difficulty: Easy

24. (p. 66) A computer with a domain name is called a _____.

- A. web page
- B.** website
- C. home
- D. web portal

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

25. (p. 67) The .gov, .com, .net, and .edu extensions are examples of _____.

- A. emoticons
- B. FAQs
- C.** top-level domains
- D. URLs

Difficulty: Medium

26. (p. 67) A set of communications rules for exchanging information is called a(n) _____.

- A. web browser
- B. HTML
- C. URL
- D.** protocol

Difficulty: Easy

27. (p. 67) The communications rules or protocols that allow browsers to connect with web servers are _____.

- A.** HTTP
- B. HTML
- C. Java
- D. URL

Difficulty: Easy

28. (p. 69) The set of special instructions that are used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to other multimedia documents are called _____.

- A.** HTML
- B. hypertext
- C. multimedia
- D. web portal

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

29. (p. 69) Connections to other documents or web pages that contain related information are called _____ links.

- A. web portal
- B. multimedia
- C. URL
- D.** hypertext

Difficulty: Easy

30. (p. 70) A specific web address for specific information is called a _____.

- A. home page
- B. web page
- C.** URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
- D. web portal

Difficulty: Easy

31. (p. 70) The first page seen at a website is called the _____.

- A. community page
- B.** home page
- C. browser
- D. protocol

Difficulty: Easy

32. (p. 71) Little circles located in front of various options, which can be selected with the mouse, are called _____.

- A. hyperlinks
- B.** radio buttons
- C. text boxes
- D. web portals

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

33. (p. 72) An independently controllable section of a web page is called a _____.
- A. hyperlink
 - B. web site
 - C.** frame
 - D. window

Difficulty: Easy

34. (p. 73) Websites that group together in one convenient location popular features such as online shopping malls, email support, community forums, current news and weather are called _____.
- A. home pages
 - B. browsers
 - C. search engines
 - D.** web portals

Difficulty: Easy

35. (p. 74) The subject word (or words) of the topic you wish to find while using a search engine is called the _____.
- A. directory
 - B. URL
 - C.** keyword
 - D. web portal

Difficulty: Easy

36. (p. 75) Which of these provides lists of several websites classified by topic?
- A. web portal
 - B.** subject directory
 - C. metasearch engine
 - D. browser

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

37. (p. 75) Which of these can be used to locate information on the web by asking questions or using keywords?

- A.** search engines
- B. home pages
- C. community pages
- D. URLs

Difficulty: Easy

38. (p. 75) A search engine that allows you to search several search engines simultaneously is called a _____.

- A. megasearch engine
- B. hypersearch engine
- C.** metasearch engine
- D. none of these

Difficulty: Easy

39. (p. 85) If you were emailing a term paper and wanted to maintain its formatting, it would be sent as a(n) _____.

- A. URL
- B. instant message
- C. listserv message
- D.** attachment

Difficulty: Medium

40. (p. 85) Any user on a given email system can send a message and have it pop up instantly on the screen of anyone else logged onto that system using _____.

- A. attachments
- B.** instant messaging
- C. list-serves
- D. spam

Difficulty: Hard

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

41. (p. 87) A method whereby one can connect to a remote computer and transfer files to his or her own microcomputer's hard disk via TCP/IP over the Internet is called _____.

- A. URL
- B. FTP**
- C. ARAP
- D. SLIP

Difficulty: Easy

42. (p. 87) Which of the following is an FTP client program?

- A. Cute**
- B. Put
- C. Grab
- D. FTP net

Difficulty: Medium

43. (p. 89) To access a newsgroup, a(n) _____ program is needed.

- A. browser
- B. applet
- C. newsreader**
- D. chat

Difficulty: Hard

44. (p. 89) An automatic email mailing list of people who regularly participate in discussion topics is called _____.

- A. attachments
- B. instant messaging
- C. listserv**
- D. spam

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

45. (p. 90) Which of the following is NOT an example of good netiquette?

- A. Consult the frequently asked questions (FAQs).
- B. Don't SHOUT.
- C. Don't send large file attachments, unless requested.
- D.** When replying, send the entire original message for reference.

Difficulty: Hard

46. (p. 90) Which of the following is NOT an example of flaming?

- A.** a lie
- B. an ethnic joke
- C. profanity
- D. a sexist comment

Difficulty: Medium

47. (p. 92) A program that adds a specific feature to a browser, allowing it to play or view certain files, is a _____.

- A. script
- B.** plug-in
- C. tag
- D. cookie

Difficulty: Easy

48. (p. 93) Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers are called _____.

- A. cookies
- B.** applets
- C. active X
- D. hypertext

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

49. (p. 94) The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called a(n)

- _____.
A. animation
B. hyperlink
C. script
D. applet

Difficulty: Easy

50. (p. 95) The technology in which software automatically downloads information to your computer is called _____.

- A. pull technology
B. download
C. push technology
D. upload

Difficulty: Medium

51. (p. 95) The technology in which customized text, audio, and video are sent automatically to the user on a regular basis is called _____.

- A.** webcasting
B. broadcasting
C. surfing
D. attaching

Difficulty: Easy

52. (p. 95) Web logs made by various users that are accessible to others are called _____.

- A. real-time chat
B. blogs
C. telnet
D. applets

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

53. (p. 95) RSS newsreaders are also known as _____.

- A. attachments
- B.** aggregators
- C. podcasters
- D. webcasts

Difficulty: Medium

54. (p. 97) Which of the following is a person-to-person auction site?

- A. www.acponline.org
- B.** www.ebay.com
- C. www.onSale.com
- D. www.thirdage.com

Difficulty: Easy

55. (p. 97) Trading, banking, and e-money can be classified as _____.

- A.** online finance
- B. online job-hunting
- C. online matchmaking
- D. online auctioning

Difficulty: Easy

56. (p. 102) In terms of privacy, email is like _____.

- A. a sealed letter
- B. an insured package
- C.** a postcard
- D. a notarized document

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

57. (p. 102) _____ is an example of "thoughtcasting," or "microblogging."

- A. Spam
- B. Spoofing
- C.** Twitter
- D. Flickr

Difficulty: Medium

58. (p. 105) An uninvited email solicitation to buy something is an example of _____.

- A. flaming
- B.** spam
- C. netiquette
- D. list-serve

Difficulty: Medium

59. (p. 104) Forging of an email sender name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the actual source is called _____.

- A.** spoofing
- B. phishing
- C. pharming
- D. spyware

Difficulty: Medium

60. (p. 106) Adware is also called _____.

- A. cookies
- B. spam
- C.** pop-up generators
- D. aggregator

Difficulty: Easy

61. (p. 106-107) One type of spyware is _____.
A. browser hijackers
B. search hijackers
C. key loggers
D. All of these

Difficulty: Easy

True / False Questions

62. (p. 54) Bandwidth is an expression of how much data can be sent through a communications channel in a given amount of time.
TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

63. (p. 54) The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a physical connection.
TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

64. (p. 54) Bps stands for bandwidth per second.
FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

65. (p. 54) One kilobit per second is the same as 1 million bits per second.
FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

66. (p. 54) Kilobits per second are faster than megabits per second.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

67. (p. 54) Mps stands for megabits per second.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

68. (p. 54) The term "gigabit" refers to 1 billion bits per second.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

69. (p. 55) Upload is the transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

70. (p. 55) Downloading is the transmission of data from a local computer to a remote computer.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

71. (p. 55) The transmission of the latest pinball game off a subscriber network to a home computer is an example of an upload.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

72. (p. 55) The transmission of credit information to order something online is an example of an upload.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

73. (p. 55-56) Digital subscriber line (DSL) uses satellite technology to transmit data in megabits per second.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

74. (p. 56) The primary advantage of DSL is that it is always on and its transmission rate is consistent.

TRUE

Difficulty: Hard

75. (p. 57-58) A T1 line is essentially a traditional trunk line that carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

76. (p. 58) A cable modem connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

77. (p. 58) A cable modem is an example of a physical connection to the Internet.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

78. (p. 58) Cable modem lines are shared with other cable users in a particular area and can be slower during peak use periods.

TRUE

Difficulty: Medium

79. (p. 58) You can have a cable modem Internet connection even if there is no cable television available in your area.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

80. (p. 58) The primary advantage of a T1 line is its affordability.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

81. (p. 58) A DSL line can be installed anywhere as long as the user has a telephone line.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

82. (p. 59) A communications satellite, a space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from earth-based stations, can be used to retrieve information from the Internet.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

83. (p. 60) ISP stands for Internet service provider.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

84. (p. 60) Wi-Fi refers to a group of 802.11 standards established by the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers).

TRUE

Difficulty: Medium

85. (p. 60) An Internet service provider (ISP) provides users with access to the Internet.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

86. (p. 61) ISPs provide each user with a point of presence as a local access point to the Internet.

TRUE

Difficulty: Hard

87. (p. 63) Every computer connected to the Internet has the same IP address.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

88. (p. 6) ICANN runs the Internet.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

89. (p. 65) A browser is a document on the World Wide Web that can include text, pictures, sound, and video.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

90. (p. 66) The URL is the website's unique address.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

91. (p. 66) A website is the location of a web domain name in a computer (server) somewhere on the Internet.

TRUE

Difficulty: Medium

92. (p. 66) A URL is a string of characters that points to a specific piece of information on the web.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

93. (p. 69) HyperText Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, refers to the communications rules that allow browsers to connect with web servers.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

94. (p. 67) A domain is simply a location on the Internet.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

95. (p. 69) HTML is the set of special instructions that are used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to other documents.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

96. (p. 70) The first page seen at a website is called the community page.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

97. (p. 71) Radio buttons are little circles located in front of various options; selecting an option with the mouse places a dot in the corresponding circle.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

98. (p. 72) Scroll arrows, small up/down and left/right arrows, can be used to move the screen to see the rest of the web page.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

99. (p. 72) A frame is an independently controllable section of a web page.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

100. (p. 73) A portal is software that enables users to view web pages and to jump from one page to another.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

101. (p. 74) Search engines are websites that group together in one convenient location popular features such as search tools, email, electronic commerce, and discussion groups.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

102. (p. 75) A subject directory allows you to search for information by selecting lists of categories or topics.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

103. (p. 75) Search engines are programs that enable you to ask questions or use keywords to help locate information on the web.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

104. (p. 75) A metasearch engine is an individual search engine.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

105. (p. 81) Email can be sent via a particular email program, such as Microsoft Outlook, or via a browser and a website, such as through Hotmail and Gmail.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

106. (p. 82) Some commonly used top-level domains are .net, .com, .gov, and .edu.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

107. (p. 85) Many viruses can ride along on email attachments.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

108. (p. 85) Instant messaging can be used to post advertisements on computer screens.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

109. (p. 85) With instant messaging, any user on a given email system can send a message and have it pop up instantly on the screen of anyone else logged onto that system.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

110. (p. 87) FTP is used to transmit only small files.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

111. (p. 89) A listserv is an automatic mailing list server that sends email to subscribers who regularly participate in discussion topics.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

112. (p. 90) Guides to appropriate online behavior are called netiquette.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

113. (p. 90) Most online groups post frequently asked questions (FAQs) that explain expected norms of online behavior for a particular group.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

114. (p. 90) Use of all-capital letters on the Internet is considered appropriate online behavior.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

115. (p. 90) Flaming refers to unsolicited email in the form of advertising or chain letters.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

116. (p. 91) Internet telephony is the method of using the Internet to make a phone call, either one-to-one or for audio conferencing.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

117. (p. 93) Applets are small programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers to support multimedia.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

118. (p. 93) Applets are written in Java, a complex programming language that enables programmers to create animated and interactive web pages.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

119. (p. 94) Streaming video is the rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion, such as in a cartoon.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard

120. (p. 94) Streaming audio allows you to listen to a file while the data is still being downloaded to your computer.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

121. (p. 95) Pull technology automatically downloads information to your computer.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

122. (p. 95) Webcasting sends customized text, video, and audio to your computer automatically on a regular basis.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

123. (p. 95) RSS newsreaders and RSS aggregators are the same thing.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

124. (p. 97) "Web 2.0" refers to a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

125. (p. 99) Twitter is a social-networking website.

FALSE

Difficulty: Medium

126. (p. 104) Spam consists of little text files left on your hard disk by some websites you visit.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

127. (p. 104) Spamming is writing an online message that uses derogatory, obscene, or inappropriate language.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

128. (p. 105) In pharming, thieves implant malicious software on a victim's computer that redirects the user to an impostor web page even when the individual types the correct address into his or her browser.

TRUE

Difficulty: Medium

Fill in the Blank Questions

129. (p. 54) The type of data transmission that allows only one signal at a time is called _____ transmission.

baseband

Difficulty: Medium

130. (p. 54) When several signals can be transmitted at once, it is called _____ transmission.

broadband

Difficulty: Medium

131. (p. 54) The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a(n) _____ connection.

physical

Difficulty: Medium

132. (p. 52) Data is transmitted in characters or collections of _____.

bits

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

133. (p. 54) The speed of a modem that is 56,000 bps can be expressed as _____ Kbps.

56

Difficulty: Medium

134. (p. 54) One Gbps is approximately 1 _____ bits per second.

billion

Difficulty: Medium

135. (p. 55) A device that sends and receives data over telephone lines to and from computers is called a(n) _____.

modem

Difficulty: Easy

136. (p. 55) Downloading is the transmission of data from a(n) _____ computer to one's own computer.

remote

Difficulty: Medium

137. (p. 55) Transmitting data from a local PC to a website being constructed by a user can be called a(n) _____.

upload

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

138. (p. 55) A modem that uses telephone lines to transmit data at 56 Kbps is a(n) _____ connection.

dial-up

Difficulty: Medium

139. (p. 58) The device that connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection is called a(n) _____.

cable modem

Difficulty: Easy

140. (p. 59) A space station that transmits radio waves from earth-based stations is called a _____.

communications satellite

Difficulty: Easy

141. (p. 59) The radio waves transmitted from a communications satellite are called _____.

microwaves

Difficulty: Medium

142. (p. 59) Communications satellites transmit data to you at a rate of 1-5 _____.

Mbps

Difficulty: Hard

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

143. (p. 60) 3G and 4G wireless technology does not need Wi-Fi access points because it uses the existing _____ system.
cellphone

Difficulty: Hard

144. (p. 61) The Internet service provider's (ISP's) local access point for a particular area is its _____.
POP (point of presence)

Difficulty: Medium

145. (p. 61) To avoid making their customers pay long-distance phone charges to connect, ISPs provide each customer with a _____.
point of presence (POP)

Difficulty: Hard

146. (p. 61) ISPs that don't run their own backbones connect to an Internet backbone through a(n) _____.
IXP (Internet Exchange Point)

Difficulty: Medium

147. (p. 61) The Internet's high-speed, high-capacity communication lines are its _____.
backbone

Difficulty: Easy

148. (p. 62) When two modems connect to each other at a single ISP location, the process is called _____.

handshaking

Difficulty: Medium

149. (p. 63) A set of rules that computers must follow to transmit data electronically is called a(n) _____.

protocol

Difficulty: Easy

150. (p. 63) The protocol that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is called _____.

TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)

Difficulty: Easy

151. (p. 63) To send data over the Internet, TCP/IP breaks data into smaller blocks called _____.

packets

Difficulty: Easy

152. (p. 63) The _____ part in TCP/IP is used to send data packets across the Internet to their final destination.

IP (Internet Protocol)

Difficulty: Hard

153. (p. 63) In TCP/IP, the _____ part is used to reassemble the packets in the correct order.

TCP (Transfer Control Protocol)

Difficulty: Hard

154. (p. 63) Every computer on the Internet has a(n) _____ address.

IP (Internet Protocol)

Difficulty: Easy

155. (p. 63) An IP address consists of four sets of numbers between _____ and _____.

0, 255

Difficulty: Hard

156. (p. 63) An IP address consists of four sets of numbers separated by _____.

decimals (dots)

Difficulty: Medium

157. (p. 63) Each time a user connects to an ISP, the ISP assigns the computer a new IP address for that session; the new address is called a(n) _____ address.

dynamic IP

Difficulty: Hard

158. (p. 64) The group established to regulate Internet domain names is _____.

ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

159. (p. 64) The _____ is the organizational home for groups responsible for Internet infrastructure standards.

ISOC (Internet Society)

Difficulty: Hard

160. (p. 65) Information available on the Internet can be accessed using software called a(n) _____.

browser

Difficulty: Easy

161. (p. 66) A computer with a domain name is called a _____.

website

Difficulty: Medium

162. (p. 66) A website's unique address is a(n) _____.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

Difficulty: Medium

163. (p. 66) A string of characters that points to a specific piece of information anywhere on the web is called a(n) _____.

URL

Difficulty: Easy

164. (p. 67) A server location on the Internet is called a _____.

domain

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

165. (p. 67-68) The domain abbreviation for a military organization website is _____.
.mil

Difficulty: Medium

166. (p. 67-68) The domain abbreviation for an educational or research institution website is _____.
.edu

Difficulty: Easy

167. (p. 67-68) An Internet network resources website would typically have the _____ domain abbreviation.
.net

Difficulty: Easy

168. (p. 67-68) A .gov domain abbreviation indicates that the website is a _____ site.
government

Difficulty: Easy

169. (p. 69) Documents scattered across many Internet sites are directly linked with _____.
hyperlinks

Difficulty: Easy

170. (p. 69) Sets of instructions that are used in HTML to specify document structure and formatting are called _____.
tags

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

171. (p. 69) The welcome page that identifies the website and contains links to other pages at the site is called a _____.

home page

Difficulty: Easy

172. (p. 71) Little circles located in front of various options are called _____; options can be selected with mouse clicks.

radio buttons

Difficulty: Easy

173. (p. 72) An independently controllable section of a web page is called a _____.

frame

Difficulty: Easy

174. (p. 72) The subject word (or words) of the topic one wishes to search for on the web is called a _____.

keyword

Difficulty: Easy

175. (p. 73) A(n) _____ is a "gateway" website-a major starting point-for users when they connect to the web.

web portal

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

176. (p. 74) The software used to search for a topic with the help of a keyword provided by the user is called a _____.

search engine

Difficulty: Easy

177. (p. 80) A(n) _____ helps you to find items stored on your personal computer's hard disk.

desktop search engine

Difficulty: Medium

178. (p. 80) Incoming mail is usually stored on an ISP's server, called a _____.

mail server

Difficulty: Medium

179. (p. 80) Outgoing mail is sent to a _____ server.

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)

Difficulty: Hard

180. (p. 82) In an email address, the first section, called the _____, identifies who is at the address.

user name

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

181. (p. 82) The user name and the domain name in an email address are linked by the _____ character.

@

Difficulty: Easy

182. (p. 85) Instant organizers that sort mail on the basis of the name of the sender, and put particular emails into one folder, are called _____.

filters

Difficulty: Medium

183. (p. 85) You can _____ files (documents, photos, etc.) that aren't very large to emails and send them to friends.

attach

Difficulty: Medium

184. (p. 85) With _____, any user on a given mail system can send a message and have it pop up instantly on anyone's screen who is logged on to the system.

IM (Instant Messaging)

Difficulty: Easy

185. (p. 85) Viruses ("malware") can ride along on emails in _____.

attachments

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

186. (p. 87) FTP files can be downloaded using either a web browser or a special _____ program.

FTP client

Difficulty: Hard

187. (p. 89) A worldwide public network of newsgroups servers that can be accessed through the Internet is called _____.

Usenet

Difficulty: Medium

188. (p. 89) A program included with most browsers that allows access to newsgroups is called a _____.

newsreader

Difficulty: Medium

189. (p. 89) An automatic mailing list server that sends email to subscribers who regularly participate in discussion topics is called _____.

listserv

Difficulty: Easy

190. (p. 90) Appropriate online behavior can also be called _____.

netiquette

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

191. (p. 90) Writing online messages that uses derogatory, obscene, or inappropriate language is called _____.

flaming

Difficulty: Easy

192. (p. 90) Keyboard-produced pictorial representations of expressions are called _____.

emoticons

Difficulty: Easy

193. (p. 90) Use of all-capital letters on the Internet is called _____.

shouting

Difficulty: Easy

194. (p. 91) Using the net to make phone calls, either one to one or for audioconferencing, is called _____.

Internet telephony

Difficulty: Easy

195. (p. 93) Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers are called _____.

applets

Difficulty: Easy

196. (p. 93) Applets are written in a programming language called _____.

Java

Difficulty: Medium

197. (p. 94) The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called _____.

animation

Difficulty: Easy

198. (p. 94) The process of transferring data in a continuous flow such that the file can be viewed even before the end of the file is sent is called _____.

streaming video

Difficulty: Medium

199. (p. 95) The technology that causes software to automatically download information to a computer is called _____.

push technology

Difficulty: Medium

200. (p. 95) "Blog" is short for _____.

web log

Difficulty: Easy

201. (p. 96) Conducting business activities online is called _____.

electronic commerce (e-commerce)

Difficulty: Easy

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

202. (p. 97) The electronic sales or exchange of goods and services directly between companies, cutting out intermediaries is called _____ commerce.

B2B

Difficulty: Easy

203. (p. 102) Unsolicited email, or junk mail, is called _____.

spam

Difficulty: Easy

204. (p. 99) Facebook and MySpace are _____ websites.

social-networking

Difficulty: Easy

205. (p. 99) Youtube and Flickr are _____ websites.

media-sharing

Difficulty: Medium

206. (p. 104) _____ is the forgery of an email name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the legitimate source.

Spoofing

Difficulty: Easy

207. (p. 105) Little text files left on the hard disk by some websites visited by the user are called _____, these small files help companies keep track of users' data.

cookies

Difficulty: Easy

208. (p. 106) _____ intercept your legitimate search requests made to real search engines and return results from phony search services designed to send you to sites they run.

Search hijackers

Difficulty: Medium

209. (p. 106) _____ are a form of online advertising in which, when you visit certain websites, a new window opens to display advertisement.

Pop-up ads

Difficulty: Easy

210. (p. 107) _____ can record each character you type and transmit the information to someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information.

Key loggers

Difficulty: Easy

Essay Questions

211. (p. 52) What are the three things needed to gain access to the Internet?

To access the Internet, the user needs three things:

- a. An access device, such as a personal computer with a modem
- b. A physical connection, such as a telephone line
- c. An Internet service provider (ISP)

Difficulty: Medium

212. (p. 54) What is the difference between baseband transmission and broadband transmission?

Baseband transmission allows data transmission at only one signal at a time, whereas in broadband transmission, several signals can be transmitted at once.

Difficulty: Easy

213. (p. 54-55) What is the difference between download and upload?

Download is the transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer, as from a website to the PC. Upload is the transmission of data from a local computer to a remote computer, as from the local PC to a website that is, say, being constructed.

Difficulty: Easy

214. (p. 55) State the principal disadvantage of using a telephone modem to connect to the Internet?

One disadvantage of a telephone modem is that while a user is online, the user can't use that phone line to make voice calls unless special equipment is installed. In addition, people who try to call the user while the modem is being used will get a busy signal. Also, telephone-connection (dial-up) uploading and downloading is very slow.

Difficulty: Medium

215. (p. 55, 56) State the advantages and disadvantages of using a digital subscriber line (DSL) service.

An advantage of using DSL is that it is always on and, unlike cable, its transmission rate is relatively consistent. Also, one can talk on the phone and send data at the same time. The disadvantage is that one has to live no farther than about 3 miles from a phone company central switching office, because the access speed and reliability degrade with distance.

Difficulty: Medium

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

216. (p. 55-60) List some means of Internet connection.

Some of the principal means of Internet connection:

- a. telephone (dialup) modem
- b. high-speed phone lines-DSL and T1/T3
- c. cable modem
- d. wireless-satellite, Wi-Fi, 3G/4G

Difficulty: Medium

217. (p. 57-58) What is a T1 line?

A T1 line is a trunk line that carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps. They are generally leased by corporate, government, and academic sites.

Difficulty: Easy

218. (p. 60-61) What is an Internet service provider (ISP)?

An Internet service provider (ISP) is a local, regional, or national organization that provides access to the Internet.

Difficulty: Easy

219. (p. 60-61) Briefly describe a point-of-presence, or POP.

A point-of-presence (POP) is a collection of modems and other equipment in a local area. The user, when subscribing to an ISP, is given local telephone numbers for the ISP's POP. So, when the user connects to the ISP, the POP acts as a local gateway to the ISP's network. Long-distance charges are thus avoided.

Difficulty: Hard

220. (p. 63) What is an IP (Internet Protocol) address?

An IP address uniquely identifies every computer and device connected to the Internet. An IP address consists of four sets of numbers between 0 and 255 separated by decimals (called a dotted quad)-for example, 1.160.10.240. An IP address is similar to a street address, but street addresses rarely change, whereas IP addresses often do. Each time you connect to your Internet access provider, it assigns your computer a new IP address, called a dynamic IP address, for your online session. When you request data from the Internet, it is transmitted to your computer's IP address. When you disconnect, your provider frees up the IP address you were using and reassigns it to another user.

Difficulty: Hard

221. (p. 63) What is Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)?

The protocol that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is called Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, which was developed in 1978 by ARPA. TCP/IP is used for all Internet transactions, from sending email to downloading pictures off a friend's website. Among other things, TCP/IP determines how the sending device indicates that it has finished sending a message and how the receiving device indicates that it has received the message.

Difficulty: Medium

222. (p. 64) What is the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)?

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a global, private-sector, nonprofit corporation that was established to regulate human-friendly Internet domain names-those addresses ending with .com, .org, .net, and so on, that overlie IP addresses and identify the website type.

Difficulty: Medium

223. (p. 73) What is a web portal?

A web portal is a type of gateway website that offers a broad array of resources and services, online shopping malls, email support, current news and weather, stock quotes, travel information, and links to other popular subject categories.

Difficulty: Easy

224. (p. 74, 75) What's the difference between a keyword index type of search engine and a subject directory type of search engine?

A keyword index allows you to search for information by typing one or more keywords, and the search engine then displays a list of web pages, or "hits," that contain those key words. A subject directory allows you to search for information by selecting lists of categories or topics, such as "Business and Commerce" or "Art and Humanities."

Difficulty: Medium

225. (p. 85-86) List the drawbacks of instant messaging (IM).

Some of the drawbacks of IM:

- a. Lack of privacy
- b. Lack of common standards
- c. Wastage of time when there is work to be done

Difficulty: Medium

226. (p. 89) How can a user subscribe to a listserv?

To subscribe to a listserv, the user must send an email to the list-server moderator and ask to become a member. After this is done, the user automatically receives email messages from anyone who responds to the server.

Difficulty: Hard

Ch 002: The Internet and the World Wide Web Exploring Cyberspace **Key**

227. (p. 90) List some rules of netiquette.

Some rules of netiquette:

- a. Consult Frequently Asked Questions or FAQs.
- b. Avoid flaming.
- c. Avoid use of all-capital letters (shouting) unless they are required for emphasis.
- d. Be careful with jokes.
- e. Avoid sloppiness, but avoid criticizing others' sloppiness.
- f. Don't send huge file attachments, unless requested.
- g. When replying, quote only the relevant portion or the previously sent email.
- h. Don't "overforward" or automatically forward emails to other people without checking if the contents are true and appropriate.

Difficulty: Medium

228. (p. 97) Define "Web 2.0."

Web 2.0 can be defined as the move toward a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web. As websites have become easier to use, they allow users to better harness the collective power of people, which has led to a "social web" or "social media," involving not only blogs and wikis (for sharing information) but also social networks and media sharing. The common theme of all these is human interaction.

Difficulty: Hard

229. (p. 104-105) How would you distinguish spoofing, phishing, and pharming?

Spoofing is the forgery of an email sender name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the actual source. Phishing is (1) the sending of a forged email that (2) directs recipients to a replica of an existing web page, both of which pretend to belong to a legitimate company. The purpose of the fraudulent sender is to "phish" for, or entice people to share, their personal, financial, or password data. In pharming, thieves implant malicious software on a victim's computer that redirects the user to an impostor web page even when the individual types the correct address into his or her browser.

Difficulty: Hard